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LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1994 FROM THE ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration by the European Union on Tajikistan, issued on 28 July 1994.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gerhard HENZE
Ambassador

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration on Tajikistan issued on 28 July 1994 on behalf of the European Union by its Presidency

The European Union, referring to its declarations on Tajikistan dated 29 June and 23 July 1993, as well as to its press communiqué of 17 May 1994, reiterates the necessity for a peaceful settlement of the present conflict in Tajikistan without further delay.

The European Union therefore calls not only on the parties immediately involved in the conflict to stop the violence, but also on States in the region to use their contacts to urge the parties to the conflict to pursue their political objectives through peaceful means only.

The European Union calls on all participants to come to an understanding at the next round of talks scheduled to be held at Islamabad and to agree to an early cessation of hostilities.

The European Union believes that progress can only be made if the Government of Tajikistan shows its willingness to initiate a genuine process of democratization, eventually leading to national reconciliation. To this end, the European Union urges the Tajik parties to make full use of the Mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Dushanbe. It stresses the need for a constitution and an electoral law which take into account agreed CSCE principles. The European Union hopes that, eventually, after a certain period of transition, free and fair elections in accordance with CSCE principles can be held in Tajikistan.

The acceding countries Austria and Sweden associate themselves with this statement.

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LETTER DATED 1 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to refer to the letter dated 13 July 1994 addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations (S/1994/826).

Regrettably, both the tone and content of the above-mentioned letter are far from what would be expected from a country that declares itself to be committed to the peace process and is participating in the bilateral negotiations with Israel aimed at peacefully settling the dispute between the two countries.

Despite the content of the Lebanese letter, the international community is fully aware that armed members of the Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations function with impunity in Lebanon, equipped with mortars and Katyusha missiles, and are free to plan and carry out attacks and shellings both in northern Israel and Lebanon. It will be noted that members and installations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) are not immune from these attacks and have suffered casualties as a result thereof. All of the above occur without any serious attempt by the Government of Lebanon to act effectively in order to prevent such activities.

These terrorist groups are openly intent on undermining the peace process, regardless of the better interests of Lebanon itself and in open abuse of Lebanon's national unity, sovereignty and integrity. They are armed, trained and supported by the Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries, which are also engaged in support for international terrorism.

If Lebanon is indeed committed to peacefully settling its dispute with Israel through bilateral negotiation within the peace process initiated at Madrid, then Lebanon should not undermine this process by openly sanctioning terror directed against Israel.

International law prohibits Lebanon from sanctioning and encouraging terror, under any guise. The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970, forbids States to allow their territory to be used for acts

directed against neighbouring States. The policy of Lebanon concerning the Hezbollah and similar organizations stands in clear contradiction to this Declaration.

Israel has repeatedly stated that while welcoming the opportunity peacefully to settle its dispute with Lebanon through direct negotiations, the object of which is a peace treaty, it nevertheless remains committed to protecting its population from the terrorism that continues to emanate from Lebanese territory.

The security measures Israel has taken in southern Lebanon must be viewed in the light of Israel's right to self-defence. With regard to Israel's air strike against the Hezbollah base at Ayn Dardara on 2 June 1994, it should be noted that this measure was intended solely to prevent acts of terror against the Israeli population. Some Lebanese statements have misrepresented the true nature of the Israeli action by seeking to portray it as directed against a civilian target. In fact, the area of the Ayn Dardara base served only for terrorist training. There were no civilian residents therein. No casualties outside the base occurred.

Being actively engaged in a peace process aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of its dispute with Israel, Lebanon is estopped from attempting to internationalize that dispute by raising in the Security Council issues that are properly addressed in the framework of the bilateral negotiations.

Israel is encouraged by the historic progress towards peace that has occurred during the past year both in the bilateral and multilateral tracks of the peace process. In this respect we would like to recall the Declaration of Principles signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) at Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993; the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area signed at Cairo on 4 May 1994; the Agreed Common Agenda signed by Israel and Jordan at Washington, D.C., on 14 September 1993; the Washington Declaration signed on the occasion of the meeting between His Excellency President William J. Clinton of the United States of America, His Majesty King Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and His Excellency Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of the State of Israel, at Washington, D.C., on 25 July 1994; and the ongoing bilateral negotiations between Israel and Jordan, and Israel and the Palestinians.

We hope to see progress as well in the negotiations between Israel and its other neighbours, including Lebanon. We call upon the Government of Lebanon to take the necessary steps that will enable the negotiations to proceed and reach their successful conclusion, namely, the signing of a formal peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations

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LETTER DATED 1 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to draw to your attention a communiqué on Bosnia and Herzegovina which was issued on 30 July 1994 by the Troika of the European Union and the Foreign Ministers of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

We would be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hervé LADSOUS
Deputy Permanent Representative
of France

(Signed) Fuliy VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation

(Signed) Stephen GOMERSALL
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(Signed) Madeleine Korbel ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America

Annex

Communiqué on Bosnia and Herzegovina issued on 30 July 1994

The Foreign Ministers of Germany, Greece, and France and the European Union Commissioner for External Affairs (representing the Troika of the European Union), the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Secretary of State of the United States of America, together with the Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, met at Geneva on 30 July 1994.

In evaluating the responses of the Bosnian parties to the territorial proposal presented to them on 6 July by the Contact Group, the Ministers underscored their firm belief that the principles for a settlement set forth in their communiqué of 13 May and the territorial proposal reviewed by the Ministers at their 5 July meeting at Geneva offer a reasonable and realistic basis for a settlement.

In this regard, the Ministers reaffirmed the importance of achieving a settlement that preserves Bosnia and Herzegovina as a union within its internationally recognized borders, while providing for constitutional arrangements that establish the relationship between the Bosniac-Croat and Bosnian Serb entities. They also expressed their firm view that the settlement should provide for refugees and displaced persons to have the possibility to return freely to their homes of origin.

The Ministers welcomed the Bosniac-Croat delegation's acceptance of the Contact Group's proposal and urged the Bosnian Government to maintain its commitment to this proposal and to a negotiated settlement to the conflict in Bosnia.

The Ministers expressed their profound regret that the Bosnian Serb delegation did not accept the Contact Group's proposal. They called upon the Bosnian Serb leadership to reconsider urgently their response and to provide a clear acceptance of the Contact Group's proposal.

The Ministers emphasized that acceptance of the Contact Group's proposal is the essential first step for achieving an equitable and balanced overall settlement covering all relevant issues, and that they are determined to use incentives and disincentives as agreed on 5 July to this end. In this regard, the Ministers reaffirmed that acceptance of the Contact Group proposal will bring important benefits for all parties.

Against this background, the Ministers:

1. Agreed that proposals will be put to the Security Council to extend sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to tighten enforcement of the existing sanctions regime. They agreed that a

draft resolution to this effect should be submitted to the Security Council as soon as possible for early adoption.

2. Decided that, simultaneously, as agreed on 5 July, a draft resolution concerning suspension of sanctions will be prepared, to be submitted to the Security Council immediately upon acceptance by the Bosnian Serbs of the Contact Group's map.

3. Underlined the need for vigorous action to prevent sanctions violations across borders, and agreed that international cooperation with the neighbouring States should be developed to promote strict enforcement of the sanctions regime.

4. Called upon all parties to respect the cease-fire, demanded an immediate end to attacks and provocations against United Nations personnel and the United Nations airlift operation, condemned in strongest terms the taking of United Nations personnel as hostages, and insisted that freedom of movement for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) be respected.

5. Warned against any renewed effort to effect the strangulation of Sarajevo.

6. Expressed their commitment to strengthen the regime of safe areas and requested finalization of planning to permit strict enforcement and extension of exclusion zones, including at each stage appropriate provision for the safety of UNPROFOR troops.

The Ministers reiterated that in the event of continuing rejection of the Contact Group proposal, as a last resort a decision in the Security Council to lift the arms embargo could become unavoidable. They also agreed that this would have consequences for the presence of UNPROFOR.

Noting the wider situation in the former Yugoslavia and the importance of addressing the fundamental causes of instability in the region, the Ministers urged mutual recognition between all states of the former Yugoslavia. They support the immediate resumption of talks between the Croatian Government and local Serb authorities in the United Nations Protected Areas.

The Ministers will monitor the situation closely and agreed to continue their common effort to achieve a political settlement and, meanwhile, to prevent the conflict from spreading.